

LAND GRABBER IS TIED ON OUTSIDE

Measure is Drafted by Bluefield Citizen to Stop Abuses of Delinquent Tax Laws.

BLUEFIELD, Jan. 16.—One of the best suggestions offered for a means to stop the abuses that have grown up under the present delinquent tax law is the draft of a measure by a Bluefield citizen, which ties the land-grabber outside with a vengeance. One feature that no other suggestion carries is that which prevents the buyers of delinquent land from getting something for nothing. It also enables a person who owns a small home and becomes too poor to pay the taxes on it to realize something from the sale even if it is sold for taxes. It contains provisions of real merit, and we give it below and invite a careful reading and study of the ideas it contains. It is as follows:

"An act to amend chapter 31 of 1905 code of West Virginia, said and dealing of real estate for taxes. "But before any real estate is deemed the sheriff or deputy shall use the diligence to make known the fact of such sale to the owner thereof. This shall be done by reading copy of such sale to the owner thereof, and requiring him to sign blank provided for such service showing beyond doubt that he knows of such sale. This shall be done three separate times, if necessary, to wit: Before the first Monday in September, October and November, respectively. For each service the owner shall be assessed a minimum charge of \$5 for

such service, same to be a lien against the land, and added to tax ticket, or twenty per cent of tax for first service, thirty per cent second, forty per cent third, same to go to the sheriff or deputy. If owner cannot be found, then he shall use information for locating land taken from deed and go to land and make inquiries of adjoining property owners, mortgagees, or holders of vendor's lien, of his whereabouts or postoffice, or get the information from any other source they may, but in the event of being unable to see the owner thereof, if there be a building on such property, the notice shall be posted on the door thereof, or if there be no building, then, on the door of the nearest public school house, but for such service the assessment shall be only one-half the above schedule. If such be a misdemeanor for the owner to decline to accept such service subject to a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000. If the owner is a non-resident, the same due diligence shall be used, and notice of such sale shall be made to last known address first by registered mail, requiring recipient to sign the return card, and two letters with return card mailed at the same time and intervals as above set forth.

"On failure to comply with the above the sheriff shall be subject to a fine of from \$100 to \$500. If after the above notices the tax still remains unpaid, the property delinquent shall be sold in the same way land is sold under deed of trust in West Virginia, and balance of proceeds after deducting all expenses of said sale shall go to the former owner of property."

Higher Standard Urged For the National Guard

Adjutant General Bond in Line with Spirit of a Baltimore Newspaper Man.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16.—Believing it to be of special interest to all the members of national guard, Adjutant General John C. Bond has sent a large number of copies of an editorial which appeared in the Evening Sun, of Baltimore, for distribution among the military organizations of West Virginia. The heading of the editorial is "The National Guard," and in the article it is proposed that the volunteer militia forces be largely increased and the whole organization be brought up to a high standard of efficiency.

The editorial is as follows: "This country's hostility to a large standing army is partly inherited from English thought and feeling, and partly due to the conviction that it is unnecessary by reason of our isolated position. In England a large standing army has been viewed with generation with suspicion, because of the fear that it might be used against the liberties of the people. And even in the face of the tremendous forces organized on the continent and ready for use almost at a moment's notice, British statesmen refused to institute compulsory military service or to increase the regular military force to anything approaching the numerical proportions of the German, French and Russian armies. This attitude is in accordance with English traditions and with the spirit which has inspired English political development, which has placed the preservation of popular freedom above the fear of attack or the desire of aggression.

"But what the English might have done—and what they probably will do after this war—is to provide for the systematic encouragement and stimulation of military training by such recognition as would have tempted all classes of citizens to become members of volunteer organizations. Had this been done as thoroughly and persistently for the last ten or fifteen years as the situation demanded, Great Britain would not have been forced to wait for months to put forth her power until she could 'lick' raw recruits into shape, and until the 'hay-foot, straw-foot' men from her shops and factories and fields had learned the rudiments of military education.

"We are not likely, in the near future, at least, to find it necessary to call a million men together against an invading enemy. But if the unexpected ever should happen, it is vitally important that we should not be in the condition in which Great Britain found herself at the beginning of this war. There is a safe middle course between British army preparedness and German over-preparedness, and that is by increasing our volunteer militia forces and bringing them up to the highest standard of efficiency.

"This is a course which is in strict accordance with the principles and genius of our government and which is free from the dangerous tendencies of militarism pure and simple. The man who belongs to our National Guard is not set apart or separated from his fellow citizens, as is the case, to some extent, with the man who becomes a professional soldier. He does not lose touch or sympathy with civil life; he does not change his viewpoint as a citizen. He is still one of the people, and his soldiery is only a small and incidental part of his citizenship. He merely becomes qualified to protect his country in case of emergency. If for the next ten years the majority of our young men would join some volunteer military organization and make themselves proficient in the manual of arms, the fear of a war problem in this country would be absolutely obliterated.

"The million men whom Mr. Bryan says we could summon to the flag in a day would be, if summoned now, such as Great Britain has had in her training camps for months—men full of courage and enthusiasm, but without the slightest idea of how to fight. But after a decade of voluntary training, in which the majority of our young men participated for a longer or shorter period, we could assemble in the course of two or three days armies which in magnitude and efficiency could cope with any foe that might succeed in landing on our shores.

The Duty of States. "We think the individual states and the government are not only justified but are in duty bound to make very large provision for this purpose, far larger than has ever been made before. The National Guard ought to be greatly increased and every means should be adopted to give it additional efficiency. It will cost money to do this, but it will save money in the long run. Our own branch of the National Guard is in healthy condition, but it is 800 men short of its small peace quota of 3,000.

"This is not creditable to the state, and Adjutant General Macklin's appeal for increased membership comes at a time which ought to inspire patriotism as well as create a realization of the necessity of preparation. Maryland ought to have twice 3,000 men ready to respond to the call of duty, and the state could far better afford to increase its appropriation to this object than to give money to many of the purposes for which it has been frittered away.

"But we ought at all events to bring our ranks up to the full peace quota now required of us, and we earnestly hope that it will be long before the adjutant general can report that this has been accomplished.

"Military training is even more worth while than learning to dance or to acquire the art of the minor accomplishments that every young man is anxious to possess. It helps to develop manhood, physically and mentally, and when free from the taint of professional militarism tends to form the highest type of self respecting, self reliant Americanism."

PARIS POLICE SEARCH FOR GERMAN ARTIST Herr Rosenblum, Who Claims American Citizenship, Said to Be Alien Enemy.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) PARIS, Jan. 16.—Nearly all of the art schools in Paris have reopened their classes. The only exceptions are those directed by German or Austrian painters and the "Academy Modern," patronized by a number of young Americans. The police are searching for the proprietor of the latter, Herr R. Rosenblum, who claims to have been naturalized American. He was well known among the German students of the Academy Julien in 1907. Herr Rosenblum has been a leader of the German "Bund" set in Montparnasse quarter and many Americans are astonished to learn of his being a citizen of the United States.

One Atelier. The French schools, especially the Beaux Arts and Julien's, have the majority of their men in the army. More than seventy per cent of the students of Julien's are at the front. All the Englishmen have only one or two sons of the American boys who were in Paris in 1904-05. At that time Charles Noel Flagg, Ridgeway Knight and other well known masters of American art were "nouveaux" at the Beaux Arts and Julien's. This war songs such as "John Brown's Body" have been handed down from class to class.

Cooperative Restaurants. The students in a number of academies have formed cooperative restaurants. These are supported entirely by the students; in addition to a monthly fee of 50 cents, the students pay 10 cents for each meal. Madame Vassiliev, a Russian painter of international reputation, has given one of her studies at 21 Avenue du Maine for this purpose. All the restaurant work is done by the artists. While the menu is essentially French each week a special character is given to the bill-of-fare; during the week the Russian students are in charge of the kitchen, various Russian dishes

WOMEN FORM PEACE PARTY IN WASHINGTON

Relentless War to Be Waged on War by New Organization in National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—More than three thousand "mothers of men" attended the recent mass meeting held at the Willard hotel under the auspices of the newly formed "Women's Peace Party." Women prominent in humanitarian work of every kind—for civic betterment, suffrage and women's clubs, and other channels of feminine endeavor, joined in proclaiming their intense desire to wipe war from the face of the earth and make its wanton waste, misery and ruin impossible.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Alliance for Woman Suffrage, presided. In the constitution adopted by the new organization is the statement that women as a sex, revolt against the cruelty and waste of war, and as the custodians of "the life of the age" they have presumptively the right to protest against its ravages and spoils. Among the famous women who spoke were Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the noted editor and author; Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett, the active administrator of the Florence Crittenton homes founded from Maine to California; Miss Janet Richards, the noted suffragist and founder of Hull House, and last but not least, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the eminent worker for women.

Dr. Shaw and Miss Adams both made earnest addresses in which the horrors of the war were impressively related and the harrowing result of the awful conflict described. It is proposed to enlist the sympathies and co-operation of all American women in the task of arousing the nations of the world to respect the sacredness of human life, and to abolish war and all its horrors. Notwithstanding the cold and wet, a record crowd were in attendance at the capitol on Tuesday last to hear the debate upon the Mondell suffrage resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution by which the right of franchise will be given to all citizens without regard to sex.

Every seat taken in the vast chamber when the house was called to order an hour before the regular time. In the speaker's gallery, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Antoinette Funk of the congressional committee, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, were the guests of Mrs. Champ Clark and her charming daughter, Miss Genevieve, who are both ardent workers in the woman's cause, of which the speaker himself is a friend and advocate. Many prominent members of the house after the vote expressed their belief in the debate by the women of the country proved that the right of equal suffrage has become one of national importance, and that woman's enfranchisement is only a matter of time. The fate of the Mondell resolution at this session was forecast by the friends of suffrage, but nevertheless they have demonstrated their power. The Philadelphia Public Ledger in a pertinent editorial relative to the subject states: "Minor defeats, temporary in their results, have been more than counterbalanced by a series of splendid victories admirably fought for, and astutely achieved. They have met the argument of inaptitude by proof of astonishing aptitude; they have demonstrated their genius for organization, and their capacity for intelligent conception of the great questions of the day. So rapid has been their march that nationalization of their enfranchisement is simply a question of time—and of a very short time at that."

Mrs. Antoinette Funk, acting chairman of the national congressional committee, and commander in chief of the suffragists at the capitol and their able adviser, was undisturbed by the expected defeat of the Mondell resolution, which she had already forecast. In a statement Mrs. Funk said: "The vote for the resolution exceeded by four the most sanguine count of the congressional committee."

For the second time in the history of Congress the suffrage issue has been taken up by the house, the first action having been taken by the senate only last March, at which time the equal suffrage resolution proposed by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, secured a majority vote of 35 to 24, but failed of the necessary two-thirds.

Love of Justice. Party lines have not been strictly drawn in the fight for equal suffrage; the American love of justice compelling even the members who are advocates of states rights to admit the unanswerable contention of the women that taxation without representation is unconstitutional, and that the restriction of the franchise on account merely of sex is unconstitutional. It is logical and wrong, Democratic Leader Underwood made it plain that he heartily approved of the political rights of women, but opposed the amendment entirely for the reason that he considered it a matter for the individual states to decide. It is well known at the capitol that the women of the country have no stronger friend or truer advocate than Speaker Clark himself, who has the good fortune to be the husband and father of two of Washington's brightest suffragists.

Women Experts Not Recognized. London papers admit that many women doctors who have gone out privately to help in the hospitals have proven of such valuable assistance that they have been given "active service" at the front. Dr. Alice are found on the carts. With the American, English, French and Russian students who have charge of the club, the dinners are not lacking in variety.

HARDSHIPS ARE UNDERGONE BY BRITISH SAILORS IN ENCOUNTERING HEAVY GALES AND FOGS.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 16.—The British sailors in the North Sea have been encountering gales and fog, interspersed with heavy snowstorms, according to a writer in the Navy and Army.

"Vessels, no matter what their size, facing such weather as this," he says, "find the upper deck practically impossible either for exercise or drill. As the bow strikes the seas, the spray will be fumed up to freeze where it strikes, and the upper decks become one great mass of ice. On the bridges canvas screens are rigged to give what protection is possible to officers and lookouts, but this is meager and the men have to be relieved continuously. "On the mess decks everything is done to make life endurable by the firing up of boggles, as the sailors call the twin deck stoves, but there is very little real comfort attached to these, because from boxes, which the mess decks really are, denuded of every piece of superfluous fitting against the great day, can not be made comfortable."

CUTTING NEW TEETH AT AGE OF EIGHTY-FOUR

Says He's a Second Job, with His Boils, Rheumatism and Dyspepsia.

GREENWOOD, Del. Jan. 16.—James Morris, 84 years old, has had trouble enough for the last twenty years with boils, rheumatism and dyspepsia without the last blight, which he declares, has put him in a twin bed with Job. Mr. Morris is cutting teeth, a process which usually occurs before the suffering human is capable of effectively expressing himself in the matter. For years Mr. Morris has had but two teeth, which, thanks to Providence, last week four teeth appeared on the lower jaw, and this week two more started through, accompanied by the most annoying aches and jumps. "I'm not kicking nor, as a matter of fact, biting," said Mr. Morris today. "But it is bad enough to have teeth cut through without being so old that no one cares to rock you or sing you a trifling ditty that might produce sleep or total coma."

SWEET HOME

Bees Pack Honey between Floors of an Old Mansion in Illinois.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 16.—While tearing up a floor in the library of his big brick mansion to install a lighting system, S. J. Hankins, well-to-do farmer, residing eight miles north of here, found the floor packed with honey. Holes bored in the floor of other rooms showed that practically all the floors were full of it. The house was built years ago and according to Hankins, has been the home of bees for twenty years. It was the first time he had ever moved them. They found their way in through ventilators near the top of the house and down between the double brick walls.

FRUIT SAFE

Recent Cold Weather is Not Believed to Have Endangered Next Year's Crop.

ROMNEY, Jan. 16.—Not until the thermometer registers ten degrees below zero is fruit in grave danger, and it is not thought that peaches or other fruit in this count suffered from the recent severe cold weather. Sometimes the cold freezes the peaches in the wood, but the number affected is not large enough to seriously hurt the crop, and in some instances the killing of some buds may be of benefit in serving to thin the fruit.

Hutchinson, who served all through the horrors of the Balkan war, is now assisting at his request the great Belgian surgeon, Dr. Depage, at the hospital at Calais.

Among the women doctors the services of none are more valuable to the army surgeons than the work of Miss M. Macdonough, of Bruntsfield hospital, Edinburgh, who has acquired great fame as an X-ray expert. In the French hospital service are employed five feminine English surgeons alone; besides many ordinary practitioners. Women doctors have proven invaluable to the hospital authorities, whose firmly entrenched opposition to "the employment of women on men's work" and sex bias has at last been forced to capitulate, owing to the magnificent service and wonderful efficiency demonstrated by the heroic women of all nationalities. While it is admitted in the London press that the women have proved their efficiency and that, more fortunate than their sisters in other professions and trades, they receive substantial rewards for their work, the most skill it is carefully explained that "the British war office does not recognize the existence of these women doctors."

One lesson of the war has been the demonstration of the enlarged sphere of feminine usefulness. With women leading the van as Red Cross workers and actively participating in all lines of humanitarian work and patriotic endeavor it becomes the height of folly to still contend that the whole sex has been released by their master to the Kaiser's restricted sphere of the three K's—Kinder, Kirche, and Küche, (children, church and kitchen.)

News print paper has been made by the forest service laboratory from twenty-four different woods, and a number compare favorably with standard spruce pulp paper.

HENS TRICKED INTO WORKING EXTRA HOURS

Electric Light in Chicken Coop Keeps Them Laying from 6 to 9 O'clock.

A few weeks ago it was explained in a humorous feature of the Blade how a Brownsville chap had invented a hen's nest with a sliding bottom that fooled the hens into laying many eggs each day. Whether the trick never proved a success or failure has not as yet been announced by the Browns. The genius, but the experiments of George C. Newell, a Chicagoan, with his "160 egg machines" lead all interested in hens and their product to believe that nothing is impossible in this line of industry.

George C. Newell is an auditor, figure and statistics and chickens are his hobbies. Efficiency is his watchword. Back of his residence in Congress Park there is an inclosure forty feet square in which he keeps what he calls his "160 egg machines." The "machines" belong to the feathered tribe known as White Leghorns. He expects and obtains eggs from these "machines" with the same regularity and accuracy as he does figures from an adding machine.

15,000 Eggs per Year. He says he has obtained 15,000 eggs from the "machines" in the last year, or an average of an egg every third day for each fowl, and expects to bring this average up to an egg every other day for each hen during 1915. All the hens are laying now and he sells the eggs for 50 cents a dozen. Newell attributes his success to the fact that his chickens live in two electric lighted coops, go to roost by electricity, and get up at the beck of electric power.

"I figured the whole problem out in black and white," said Newell. "I found that my chickens were not laying much in winter. They'd go to roost earlier in the winter months and get up later. I figured they didn't have sufficient daylight in which to eat the necessary amount of food and to get the required amount of exercise for good laying. I estimated they got about sixteen hours of daylight in midsummer and only about seven hours in midwinter. I decided to strike an average of their waking hours.

Chickens Up at 6 a. m. "At a cost of about \$50 I installed a 100 candle power tungsten lamp and a two candle power incandescent lamp in one chicken house and two six candle power tungsten and a two candle power lamp in the other. These I connected with switches in the house.

"As soon as the alarm clock goes off at 6 o'clock after the morning I turn on the switch and the chickens get up, thinking it is daylight. The lights are turned on at 8 or 8:30, when it is full daylight and the neighbor's fowls are just arising. "When it begins to get dusk, along about 4, my daughter, Dorothy, or my wife turns on the lights and they are kept going until 9 at night, when I turn all out except the two candle power lamps. These give just a sufficient amount of light to give the appearance of dusk, and the chickens begin going to roost. I leave the small lights lit all night, so that if any of the chickens want to get up at night to eat they can do so.

Average Jumps. "Eleven days after the lights were installed the daily average jumped from twenty-six to eighty-three. During the molting season under the old custom, when most of the food was going to feathers instead of eggs, I got only eleven eggs a day. Now I get fifty-two a day during the molting season. It is merely an experiment in efficiency, and I hope to improve on it.

"Chickens think," said Newell. "If they know they are going to get plenty of food the next day they'll lay. By my method I keep them thinking they are getting the same amount of daylight all the year around, and I'm keeping them thinking it all the time."

LACK OF AIR THE CAUSE OF POOR BUTTER

Cream Should Be Immediately and Thoroughly Cooled after Separation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—One of the most common causes of poor quality butter is the lack of immediate, thorough cooling of the cream after separation. The dairy division of the department of agriculture has made a careful investigation of conditions on a large number of dairy farms, and the data obtained show that, if properly cooled, cream of the best grade can be produced with but little extra labor or expense. The principles involved are very simple and are easily understood.

A liberal use of ice which has been stored in winter to be used the following summer is one of the requirements for the solution of the poor butter problem. Farmers who are already successfully delivering good products to the creamery have naturally provided for themselves a convenient source of supply for ice, suitable houses for storing the ice, and ice water tanks for the immediate cooling of the milk and cream. In parts of New England, although the dairymen often hold cream on the farm four days in the summer and seven days in winter, they deliver practically all their product while sweet. After it reaches the creamery it is pasteurized and shipped a distance of

COUNTRY'S GLASS NEWS GIVEN IN A NUTSHELL

Interesting Paragraphs, as Gathered by the Glass Worker.

(Glassworker.) The American Window Glass Company has announced reductions in its price list for domestic glass.

The Alliance Window Glass Company has been chartered, and will start a co-operative plant at Salem, W. Va.

The Skinner-Goodin's plant at Yorktown, Ind., has started in full again after several months at one turn.

Two tanks and one pot furnace are reported at work at Salem Glass Works, Salem, N. J.

The Pennsylvania Window Glass Company's plant at Kane, Pa., has closed for cold repairs and will be out of commission for three months.

Both the Seneca and Economy plants at Morgantown, W. Va., have resumed after an idleness of several weeks.

From 50 to 300 miles, and may still be sold in these remote localities in the form of sweet cream.

The expense connected with the liberal use of ice in this connection is so small and the result so satisfactory that details have been compiled for the consideration of those interested in dairying and are now issued in the form of a new Farmer's Bulletin (No. 438) entitled "Ice Houses and the Use of Ice on the Dairy Farm." The bulletin should be useful in dairy sections where natural ice is obtainable. Plans and specifications for ice houses are given.

In its general summary the bulletin makes the following ten suggestions:

(1) Wherever ice is abundant the cost of harvesting and storing is usually very small.

(2) If a stream of water is available, a small ice pond can generally be constructed on the farm by building a dam.

(3) In building an ice house care should be taken to provide for proper drainage and ventilation. The drain should be efficiently trapped to prevent air from entering the house through the drain.

(4) The efficient insulating of ice houses is of the utmost importance, consequently great care should be exercised in the selection and installation of the insulating material.

(5) About 40 cubic feet of space should ordinarily be allowed for a ton of ice. A cubic foot of ice weighs about 57 pounds.

(6) Under general conditions about one pound of ice will be required to cool and keep one pound of cream in good condition until delivered to the creamery when deliveries are made three times a week.

(7) When storing ice, about 50 per cent more should be packed than is actually needed. This amount allows for a heavy shrinkage and for household uses.

(8) The dairy farmer should provide annually one-half to one ton of ice per cow for cooling cream only and one and one-half to two tons per cow if whole milk is cooled, depending upon the locality and other factors.

(9) If a cake of ice is kept floating in the water surrounding the cream cans when the ordinary cooling cans are used, the temperature will remain at 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

(10) Good ice water tanks can usually be constructed for from \$5 to \$20.

Orange wood is a source of dye and can be used to supplement the imported fustic wood, as a permanent yellow fox testles.

The Union Stupper Company has kept its Morgantown, W. Va., plant running steadily throughout the season and prospects are bright for a continuance for an indefinite time.

It is rumored that the Ramona plant at Star City, W. Va., is working on a division of time, thirty shops on punch and two on press work.

The Gaylor Glass Works, Salem, N. J., is running at present as full as when the plant started, with full prospects to keep it up to the end of the blast.

Repairs are being made to one of the tanks in the plant of the Pittsburgh Lamp, Brass and Glass Company at Jeannette, Pa., and a new bench and eye and other improvements are to be completed within a few weeks.

Foreign residents of Point Marion, Pa., have formed a permanent relief committee to aid Belgian war sufferers.

The two window glass plants at Salem, W. Va., have sold a car of glass each for foreign export.

Blowing is expected within a few days at the Cheyenne, Kan., plant, where extensive repairs have been made by the new lessees.

Work is going forward preparatory to the ninth annual convention of the American Flint Glass Workers Union in Columbus.

Two continuous tanks at the plant of the D. O. Cunningham Glass Company, of Pittsburgh, have resumed after a two weeks' shutdown and are running day and night shifts.

The Berney-Bond Glass Company's Clarion, Pa., plant has installed the compressed air system and two Twentieth Century machines. The plant is operating on half time.

The Moore-Jonas plant at Brigh-ton, N. J., has its big tank still running night and day on panels, drug ware, beer and whiskey.

The Cambridge, O., Glass Company, started its plant up again January 4 after a ten days' holiday shutdown. Two furnaces are in operation.

The Upland Flint Bottle Company's plant, Upland, Ind., is running full again after a four days' shutdown for Christmas.

A movement is on foot at Dunkirk, Ind., to start a co-operative union workman's store.

Felix Sternau, one of the oldest and best known residents of Ford City, Pa., died Saturday, January 2, from apoplexy.

The 12-ring tank and two shops on the eight-ring tank at the Bell-air Bottle Company's plant, at Bell-air, O., shut down last week.

The Glassamer, Pa., plant of the Allegheny Plate Glass Company, has resumed in full after a three months' shutdown.

Edward Trainer, oil man, and Ed. Gentry, gas man, are said to be interested with local capitalists, in a scheme to start a glass factory at Smithburg, W. Va.

Bryce Brother's glass plant at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., has started up again, on half time, after a two weeks' shutdown.

Instead of starting up after its ten days' holiday shutdown, the Jeannette Glass Company, Jeannette, Pa., has turned out the fire and tearing down the blown ware tank for needed repairs.

The United States court of appeals, sitting in Philadelphia, has awarded \$21,400 profits and damages to the Mississippi Wire Glass Company in its suit against the Pennsylvania Wire Glass Company. The Masontown Glass Company, Masontown, Pa., is still making a good quality of glass.

It is said that the Brownsville, Pa., plant will start in the near future, giving employment to about 300 men.

The Central Glass Works, Wheeling, W. Va., resumed Monday morning, 150 men going to work.

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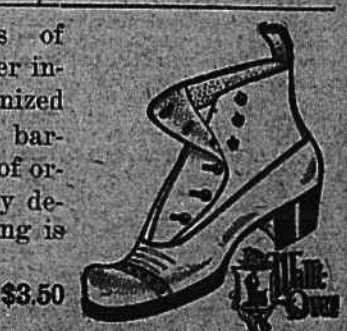
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